

Bank of Israel Governor:

Gov't told to trim funds for subsidies and social services

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The government must sharply cut its expenditures if it wants to preserve its 1981 economic achievements, such as the lowering of the rate of inflation. This should be done by reducing the amount of money spent on subsidies and less vital social services, by a reduction of taxes, and by not allowing wages to rise.

This was the central message of Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, governor of the Bank of Israel, who yesterday addressed the bank's annual press conference.

Mandelbaum was careful in his message to use only recommendations and warnings to the government rather than criticize its policies. While praising the renewal of economic growth and the slowing of inflation — from 130 per cent in 1980 to 101 per cent in 1981 — he pointed out that this was achieved through a reduction in taxes and increasing subsidies which caused a

doubling of the government's excess demand (the excess of its spending over its revenue).

Mandelbaum said the government should gradually cut the amount of subsidies on basic commodities and the expenditures for social services of "secondary importance," although he declined to specify which social services are considered by the bank to be in this category.

At the same time, the governor recommended continuing the changes in the tax system, especially in a further reduction of indirect taxes and of taxes on wages paid by employers and workers, and to reform the structure of taxes paid by companies.

Mandelbaum said that the high rates of taxes are a brake to economic growth, although it would be wrong to try to rectify this with more grants and subsidies from the budget. The real solution, he declared, is to reduce taxes and expenditures alike.

Speaking about the developments in the labour market, the governor said that any rise in real wages beyond the increase in productivity could result in more unemployment. He called upon the government, the Histadrut and private employers to start a dialogue leading to an agreement on wages, prices and taxes, which he said is needed to prevent the acceleration of inflation and the growing of the unemployment rate.

While real wages in the economy rose by 10 per cent last year, the cost of labour input decreased by 1 per cent. The explanation given was that real wages are measured after adjustments are made for the rate of increase in the prices paid by the consumer, and this rate was lowered by the means of subsidies and tax

Bank says emigration topped aliya in 1981

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The annual report of the Bank of Israel, published yesterday, reveals that the number of immigrants in 1981 was 15,000 — the lowest number since 1953 — and the number of emigrants reached 26,000. As a result, there was a negative immigration balance for the first time in the State's history.

The growing number of Soviet emigrants who settle outside of Israel, and the interruption of aliya from Iran, are behind this development, the Bank report says.

The Bank says that emigration grew chiefly because of worsening job opportunities.

Missiles in Jordan 'recipe for war'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday a combination of long-range Jordanian artillery and anti-aircraft missiles was "a sure recipe for war."

Addressing the IDF Disabled Veterans Association here, the minister was alluding to Jordan's plans to buy advanced anti-aircraft missiles. "It is inconceivable that Jerusalem will be under the threat of missiles, just as we will not agree

that our main airbases will be threatened by anti-aircraft missiles — be they American or from any other sources," he said.

Speaking several hours after an Israeli truck hit a land mine in Southern Lebanon, he reiterated that "Israel will exercise its right to self-defence whenever it finds that necessary."

"Under no circumstances will Israel put up with any attempt to restrict her freedom of action at this point," added Sharon.

S. Lebanon mine wrecks Israeli truck

Jerusalem Post Staff

METULLA. — A truck belonging to Kibbutz Kfar Giladi was blown up yesterday morning by an anti-vehicle mine in South Lebanon. There were no casualties, but the truck was destroyed.

The incident occurred 1.5 kilometres northwest of Klea, on a dirt-track which is in constant use. It is believed the mine was laid on Sunday night. Tracks were discovered leading from the site of the

explosion in the direction of the terrorist stronghold of Beaufort castle. The truck was transporting gravel for road construction. It is believed that the heavy load protected the driver from the blast.

Yesterday's incident ended a three-week lull in mine-laying in the area. The previous attack was on May 7 when an IDF patrol found mines on a road in the Har Dov area in the Golan. That discovery triggered an air-attack against terrorist bases along the Lebanese coast.



President Yitzhak Navon greets Egyptian National Democratic Party deputy chairman Mostapha Khalil, right, at his home, as Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali looks on. (Rahamim Israeli)

Khalil denies boycott of Jerusalem by Egypt

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Mustapha Khalil, former Egyptian premier and deputy chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, yesterday denied that Egypt is boycotting Jerusalem.

Speaking to reporters in Jerusalem after a meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Khalil said Cairo and Jerusalem have never in the past been the venue of autonomy talks, adding that he could not understand why an issue was now being made of holding the talks in Jerusalem.

Khalil had stepped in to answer the question about Jerusalem, which had been directed by reporters at his companion, Butros Ghali, Egyptian secretary of state for foreign affairs. The two are leading a delegation of National Democratic Party heads visiting Israel as guests of the Labour Alignment.

Regarding President Hosni Mubarak's unwillingness earlier this year to include a stop in Jerusalem in a planned visit to Israel, Khalil said that guests to a country have a right to a say in determining their itinerary.

Reporters suggested to Khalil that Israel's insistence on holding autonomy talks in Jerusalem was a reaction to Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem, but Khalil said the two issues were not related.

The short impromptu press conference, which focused on the Jerusalem problem, followed a 90-minute meeting between Shamir and Khalil, Ghali and two other senior National Democratic Party officials, which a Foreign Ministry spokesman said had been held in "a friendly atmosphere, like among old friends."

The talks were defined by both sides as "unofficial," as the Egyptians are here as guests of the

NEWS BACKGROUND/Benny Morris

Disputed arms sales on cabinet's agenda

Cabinet ministers last night discussed reports that strong criticism will be voiced at today's special session about Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's revelations in the U.S. regarding Israeli arms sales to Iran.

Sharon last week told newsmen in the U.S. that Israel has sold a very limited quantity of military equipment to Iran, and that this had not tipped the scale in Iran's favour in its war against Iraq.

One minister said that in all of his talks with other ministers over the past few days, he had not heard any criticism directed against Sharon. He does not anticipate any such criticism at today's meeting, which will be devoted to the results of Sharon's visit to the U.S., to the implications of the Iran-Iraq war and to the situation on the Lebanese border. As to the controversial arms sales themselves, to Iran and to Argentina, the ministers questioned last night said it is unlikely that the sales will be discussed or reconsidered today.

It is understood that large arms sales must be approved by the full ministerial defence committee after it has weighed an attached Foreign Ministry opinion. But minor deals, such as foreign journals have reported about Israel to a number of Latin American states, are decided upon by the prime minister in consultation with the defence and foreign ministers.

It is understood that the Foreign Ministry has in general opposed most of Israel's arms sales in recent years to undemocratic Latin American and Central American regimes. The ministry is critical of any activity that pits Israel on the side of dictatorships and juntas, said one source.

In the past, it is understood, there has not been a situation disputed whereby Israel has felt compelled to review an arms sale already agreed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Tindemans praises autonomy

Post Diplomatic Reporter

Visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans yesterday praised the autonomy scheme as a step towards a possible comprehensive peace in the area.

Speaking to reporters in Jerusalem near the end of his three-day visit to Israel, Tindemans, who is current president of the EEC council of ministers, defined the autonomy idea as "a most important confidence-building measure in the area" and said that if it is pursued "with a creative spirit, with imagination, and amplified," it could serve as a "first element of a dynamic" towards achieving a full peace in the region.

"Autonomy is a very important chapter in the evolution of the situation in this region," said Tindemans. Most diplomatic observers regarded Tindemans' careful enthusiasm about the autonomy talks as the most positive response to the Palestinian dimension of the Camp David accords expressed by any senior European statesman.

Pressed by reporters, Tindemans explained that he had deliberately used the word "modify" rather than the word "transform" in relation to the autonomy scheme, implying that the initial Israeli conception of the scheme should be expanded but not necessarily to the extent of granting the Palestinians full sovereignty and statehood.

During the press conference, Tindemans noted that his primary, immediate concern during his talks in Israel had been with the situation in Lebanon, "where we must avert a war" and "cool the fever."

He implied that the EEC may soon launch an initiative to help resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Officials in Jerusalem expressed satisfaction last night at Tindemans' (Continued on Back Page)

UK lands force off Stanley for final assault

LONDON. — Some 3,500

British troops from the requisitioned liner Queen Elizabeth 2 landed yesterday north of the Argentine stronghold of Port Stanley, the Falkland Islands capital, for the final assault on the town, the Press Association news agency reported.

The three battalions of troops went ashore from Royal Navy assault ships, PA said. It also reported that an estimated 4,000 British marines and paratroopers advancing on Stanley from the east linked up early yesterday and have taken a ridge 19 km from the town for a two-pronged attack.

PA gave no attribution for the report, which passed military censorship. The Defence Ministry declined all comment. The ministry has made no announcement on action in the South Atlantic or given any background briefings since Sunday night.

Earlier, another reporter with the troops said that British forces have fought their way to within 16 km of Stanley, where the main Argentine garrison, estimated at 7,000 troops, is entrenched.

The latest fighting is around Mount Kent, a steep 450-metre hill overlooking the trail to the town from Teal Inlet.

The BBC and Independent Television News reported sporadic air attacks on the British aircraft carrier Invincible on Sunday, but said these were repulsed. The BBC reported two Argentine Skyhawk bombers shot down in a separate attack.

The report said that Argentine planes had attempted high-level night raids, but with no results because of the inaccuracy of the bombing. It added that in one raid bombs were thrown out of the back door of a Hercules transport aircraft. In Buenos Aires the head of Argentina's air force, Brig. Basilio Lami Dozo, said serious damage had been inflicted on a British carrier, but did not identify it.

All Buenos Aires newspapers and news agencies quoted military sources as saying the Invincible had been struck by at least one Exocet missile. In London, the Defence Ministry said it had no reports that the Invincible or any other ship had been hit (see earlier report on page 4).

Also in Buenos Aires, Soviet Ambassador Sergei Striganov held an unscheduled 40-minute meeting with President Leopoldo Galtieri and told reporters that the Soviet Union "already is helping Argentina politically and diplomatically in the UN Security Council." (Reuter, AP)

U.S., Soviet to resume arms reduction talks

WASHINGTON (AP). — President

Ronald Reagan yesterday announced that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will resume strategic arms reductions talks in Geneva on June 29. He promised to abide by the old treaties in the meantime "so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint."

The U.S. and Soviet governments issued a joint statement confirming the talks, saying both nations attach "great importance to these negotiations."

Reagan, speaking at Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day, said: "This is a fitting occasion to announce that START negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union will begin on June

29."

START is the Reagan administration's acronym for "Strategic Arms Reductions Talks."

"As for existing strategic arms (SALT) agreements, we will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint," Reagan said. "With good will and dedication on both sides, I pray that we will achieve a safer world."

The U.S. delegation will be headed by Ambassador Edward Rowny. His Soviet counterpart will be Ambassador Viktor Karpov. Karpov is a senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry and his most recent position was as a disar-

(Continued on back page)

Coalition pact threatened as Telem insists on portfolio

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Highly-placed Telem sources warned yesterday that the coalition talks may fall through if no cabinet portfolio is found for their party, despite the considerable progress made in ideological discussions on autonomy and the economy.

The warning was sounded last night after an initial government

failure to induce the three-member Tami faction to cede one of its three portfolios. This follows yet another failure to wrest the police portfolio from the National Religious Party's Yosef Burg, who controls three portfolios.

Sources close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin predicted confidently that a way out would be found, but they would not say how.

At the same time the NRP and

Tami were assured that no attempt would be made to hand over any portfolio of any coalition partner without that partner's agreement.

High-ranking Telem sources told The Jerusalem Post that it was "highly unlikely" that Mordechai Ben-Porat would agree to the status of minister-without-portfolio, because Telem wants executive authority if it must share in responsibility for government policy.

There is also little enthusiasm in Telem for creating a new ministry for Ben-Porat, since that would damage the party's prestige.

MK Yigael Hurvitz is especially adamant about the portfolio, although he personally does not want a cabinet role.

Coalition sources told The Jerusalem Post that the attempt to get either the NRP or Tami to yield

Violence erupts in courts' wage dispute

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The long-simmering court workers' wage dispute erupted into violence yesterday as they prevented hearings by erecting barricades in the Tel Aviv court building.

Police arrested five persons after the employees clashed with angry citizens trying to force their way through piled up tables and chairs in the lobby blocking access to the courtrooms.

The Israel Bar Association, reacting to the uncertainty over trial dates and the prevailing chaos, has ordered its members to stay away from the courts unless the barricades come down, Micha Yonon, head of the association, said yesterday.

The order will assure a complete halt to court proceedings.

Last week a labour court, rejecting a government request to issue back-to-work orders to the employees who have been enforcing sanctions for the past month,

nevertheless ruled they must perform "essential services" until the dispute is settled.

The Bar Association, for its part, reached an agreement with the courts administration under which most trials would be postponed until the sanctions end.

The government believes that an increase in what it admits are the workers' low salaries would spark demands by other civil servants and the Histadrut for similar increments.

In a radio interview yesterday, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said that he had suggested the court that he had suggested the court employees turn to the National Arbitration Board for a decision whether they are entitled to a special increment.

The workers' bitterness is expected to be exacerbated today when they receive their May salaries, paid directly into their bank accounts, from which 40 per cent is being deducted because of the sanctions.

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Daylight robberies in Tel Aviv net IS122,000

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Three masked men brandishing submachine guns, a pistol, and handgrenades, burst into a Bank Hapoalim branch in the Kiryat Shalom neighbourhood yesterday and made off with IS82,000, police said.

"This is a hold-up, anyone who moves will be shot," a witness said one of the men shouted. "If a teller makes trouble or sounds an alarm, we'll blow you up."

No one was hurt as one of the robbers herded the 35 employees and customers into a back room while the other two rifled the tellers' cash boxes before closing time at 12:20 p.m. No shots were fired during the robbery.

A police source said "precious moments were wasted" before patrol cars arrived at the scene because the bank tellers failed to trigger any alarm. The call that alerted police came from a witness outside the bank.

By the time police entered the branch, the robbers had made their getaway in what witnesses said was a red Alfa Romeo.

Sderot Yisrael Guri, which runs in front of the branch, is a wide thoroughfare that connects to main roads to Holon, Yad Elihu, or Tel Aviv.

A police helicopter took to the air to search for the getaway car, and barricades were set up along nearby roads, but no arrests were announced by last night.

Itim reports that in another incident in Tel Aviv, an electric company employee was robbed of IS40,000.

Three youths attacked Yosef Dekel, 18, as he was carrying the money in an attache case from a bank on Rehov Lilienblum to the company's payroll office. They struck him, took the case and made off in a waiting car.

Dekel was treated at a hospital and released.



Murder suspect Rahamin Aharoni (centre) arrives at the supreme court in Jerusalem yesterday to give evidence in defence of Tuvia Oshri, who has appealed to the supreme court against his conviction for the Bar-Bakar meat plant double murder. In the event, Aharoni did not give his evidence, after the supreme court accepted his counsel's contention that by doing so he would prejudice his defence in his own trial, which starts next month. The court ruled that Aharoni's evidence in defence of Oshri would be admissible only after the completion of his own trial.

(Rahamin Israeli)

Begin to attend Soviet Jewry parley

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to attend the Third Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewish Emigration near Paris at the end of October. Its theme "Open the Gates; Let My People Go" reflects the fact that Soviet authorities have reduced exit permits to a trickle.

The preparatory committee for the conference met twice yesterday, first with Begin and then with Arye Dulkun, Begin said the thrust of the conference, which will also be attended by Labour Party chairman MK Shimon Peres and over 1,000 other guests, is to demand that the gates be opened again.

Since the first Brussels Conference in 1971, which gave much impetus to the struggle for Soviet Jewry, about 265,000 Jews have left Russia. The second conference was held in 1976 in an effort to speed the rate of emigration. The third one will be held when almost no Jews are leaving.

The three-day conference will be held in Versailles. In addition to representatives of organized world Jewry, it will be attended by a number of prominent non-Jews. A number of world leaders, including French President Francois Mitterrand, have been invited.

Opera company reports support from Begin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel National Opera claims to have found a fan who promises to help restore government funding — Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

A spokesman for the opera said that at a meeting yesterday with the heads of the opera's management, Begin "expressed his absolute opposition to closing the opera, and

promised he would deal with the matter of government funding."

The Education and Culture Ministry cut off funds on May 1 in response to recommendations of music experts made over the last 20 years that the National Opera should be closed. The ministry, however, is willing to fund alternative ways to maintain opera through workshops affiliated with the country's music academies, orchestras and choirs.

Begin's spokesman Uri Porat said that while he could not vouch for what Begin said at the meeting, the prime minister did agree to "take up the matter with Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer."

DENTAL CARE. — The Kupat Holim Sick Fund opened a dental clinic in Beit Shean yesterday, in coordination with Project Renewal.

Support for Dinstein to head TAU

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University yesterday remained without an agreed candidate for its presidency, an issue which must be resolved by Thursday's closing session of the board of governors.

There has been a surge of support among the governors for university rector Prof. Yoram Dinstein, who on Sunday finally agreed to stand.

Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar, the outgoing president, said yesterday that the university is becoming less dependent on government budgets and tuition. About one-quarter of the university income comes from independent sources (donations and profit-making projects) today and in a few years this figure could rise to 50 per cent, he told the board.

Ben-Shahar said 84 per cent of the 1976 budget came from government sources, whereas today that figure has dropped to 71 per cent.

During the same period, dependence on tuition dropped from 11 per cent to 6 per cent. Since 1976, the university has raised \$70 million in donations and income from other sources (projects with industry, self-supporting extension services and others) has risen to \$7m.

He said Tel Aviv University, which now has 16,000 students studying towards degrees, should not expand beyond 22,000 despite predictions the students in the country will double in number.

Dinstein warned about the danger of the university's excellence being sacrificed because budget cuts force cutbacks in the purchase of books, journals and research equipment. He announced the establishment of a general research fund to stem this tide, particularly in acquisition of equipment in the life sciences and exact sciences.

Sharp drop in Arab teaching positions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SAVA. — Only 30 students have been accepted for next year by Beit Berl's college for Arab teachers, compared to a high of 180 in 1975-76. These figures were reported yesterday by the director of the college, Abdul Karim, at a scholarship award ceremony.

"This drastic decrease is a result of a cutback in teaching positions in the country's Arab schools," Karim said. He said it seriously affects the ability of Israeli Arab high school graduates to find work, because teaching has been one of the most popular and available sources of employment.

Binyamin Gur-Arye, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, presented the scholarships from the Waf (Moslem trust) fund. He said a main problem of Arab education is that only 14 per cent of students get vocational training, compared to 56 per cent of Jewish students.

The Education Ministry intends to narrow the gap by providing more vocational training facilities for Arab pupils, Gur-Arye said. Such training still might not help Israeli Arab technical graduates find jobs because most of the technological jobs — particularly in electronics — are in defence-related industries.

Histadrut emissary: emigrants won't return

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Most of the Israeli emigrants in the U.S. have no feeling of national responsibility towards Israel and have estranged themselves from observance of Jewish and Israeli holidays, claimed Shimon Avizemer, formerly Histadrut representative in the U.S.

Avizemer, who completed four years as an emissary in New York recently, said in Tel Aviv that recent statements about former Israelis by Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky and others were misleading.

He discounted the contention by Shilansky, who is in charge of preventing emigration, that many emigrants wanted to return home. "I got the impression that only a few thousand want to come back — 20-30,000 at the most," he asserted.

Shilansky was unavailable yesterday for comment.

Two moshavim protest their economic straits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Moshav Margalit near here and Moshav Mashan near Ashkelon are on strike as of this morning to protest their economic straits. The villages have barricaded their entrances and will not allow the children to go to school, nor anyone to enter — not even with food supplies.

A committee member of Mashan said the village had more than IS30 million in foreign currency debts because of the collapse of its greenhouse branch. Margalit leaders say their two main branches — poultry and orchards — are in trouble and that their telegrams to the Treasury, the Agriculture Ministry and the Moshav Movement have gone unanswered.

Student union calls for boycott of classes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The National Union of Students has called for a boycott of university classes next Monday starting at noon, to protest the decision of the Katsav Committee to raise tuition next year to IS18,200 and to link it to the Consumer Price Index.

The Histadrut on Sunday came out in support of the NSU's demand that tuition be increased to IS11,000. Tuition this past year was IS5,000.

Carpets and owners reunited by police

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Six persons yesterday identified and claimed their rugs at an exhibition of stolen rugs being put on by the police here.

About 30 rugs valued at IS1.5 million can still be seen at the "Yaron" hall on Rehov Yonah Hanavi. The police invite all those whose rugs have been stolen in the last two years to visit the show, which runs through this week.

Shostak: Israel and Egypt to cooperate in medicine

By ISRAEL AMRANI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The prospects for close medical cooperation between Israel and Egypt seem very good, Health Minister Eliezer Shostak said yesterday, after a meeting at his office in Jerusalem with the first Egyptian medical delegation to visit Israel.

The four-man Egyptian delegation, headed by National Health Council Chairman Dr. Aziz Hudi, arrived in Israel on Sunday.

"The wall separating the medical systems of the two countries has fallen," Shostak said. He referred to past Egyptian reluctance to cooperate on health matters, noting that three years ago, the Egyptian Medical Association had denounced the peace treaty with Israel.

Shostak told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that there would be cooperation in "medical tourism," including visits to spas and the exchange of hospital patients. Egypt

knew, said the minister, that Israel's excellent health services, hospitals and doctors was available.

Another subject for cooperation, said Shostak, would be medical research. Both Israel and Egypt had excellent medical researchers, and both could benefit from cooperation, he said.

Medical technology and drug manufacturing was another field for partnership. The visitors had said Egypt was interested in joint projects, meaning jointly owned Egyptian-Israeli plants.

The visitors met earlier with Health Ministry director-general Baruch Modan and senior ministry officials. They also had talks with members of the scientific council of the Israel Medical Association.

On Sunday they toured Jerusalem's Teva pharmaceutical plant. The are due to visit the Hadassah medical centre in Jerusalem and the Dead Sea health spas.

Alarm system pays off for elderly man

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An alarm system installed by the Civil Guard in the home of an elderly Jerusalem man yesterday alerted police that a burglary was taking place.

The alarm system has been installed in the homes of 238 elderly and handicapped residents in the capital. Yesterday it alerted the police communications centre that a burglary was under way. Police who went to the elderly man's home discovered that the alarm system

had scared off the would-be burglars, who fled, leaving behind a bag containing burglary tools and masks.

Jerusalem police spokesman Zvi Rotem yesterday said the alarm system has proven worthwhile several times. The system is activated by a button. The communications centre receives a radio signal, and a computer displays personal data about the subscriber, including the person's address, according to Rotem.

7 years in prison for killing daughter

HAIFA (Itim). — A man convicted of killing his daughter after the accidentally set a fire was sentenced by the district court here yesterday to 10 years' imprisonment, three of them suspended.

Mahmoud Sachran, 32, is a resident of Ibbilin and the father of eight other children. He was found guilty of beating to death his daughter Antsar, 12, after the girl caused a fire at her uncle's home last November.

Uruguayan folk singer to give concerts here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Uruguayan composer and folk singer, Anibal Sampayo has arrived in Israel to perform in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. The winner of numerous prizes, Sampayo was co-founder of the annual Latin American folklore festival in Argentina.

He is regarded as one of the world's leading experts on Latin American folk-songs. His own compositions have a strong social message and this led to his arrest by the Uruguayan authorities in 1972 and eight years in jail.

Broadcasting Authority holds closed session

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Broadcasting Authority board of directors met in closed session yesterday to receive a report on worker sanctions from deputy director-general Shlomo Abadi. No details were available.

The workers are demanding regrading. The staff committees are expected to meet tomorrow to discuss future action.

Labour dispute at Haifa defence works

HAIFA. — The labour council here yesterday declared a labour dispute at the Rafael Armaments Development Authority, a Defence Ministry enterprise.

The council charged that the Rafael management had reneged on a written agreement on upgrading procedures. As a result, the council could not sign the 1981/82 wage agreement.



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BANK LEUMI DISCOUNT BANK

Post reporter DAVID BERNSTEIN finds that people are getting on with daily life in South Lebanon

Slice of peace

"THE ALMONDS have just begun to blossom in Southern Lebanon. The thin, bare trees on the fringes of the well-tended plots set off the green of the winter corn and contrast sharply with the ruins and filth in the towns of what has come to be known as 'Major Sa'ad Haddad's Christian enclave.'"

"Southern Lebanon almost gives the impression of life continuing as normal amid the destruction and neglect of an unresolved war. The people live in a limbo between last night's Katyusha attack 'here' and tomorrow night's raid by Israeli troops 'there'..."

THOSE LINES were written little more than a year ago, in March 1981, by a Jerusalem Post colleague following a tour of Haddad's little wriggle of territory along Israel's northern border.

A similar visit last week, by reporters of the Israel Journalist Federation's Arab Affairs Section, left a distinctly different impression. The fields were still neat and well-tended, but the almond trees were no longer in blossom, and the winter corn was now a summer yellow.

Likewise, there was little evidence of last year's "ruins and filth" in the towns. There was, in fact, surprisingly little sign of any war damage at all, except in Marjayoun and Kleia at the extreme north-eastern corner of the enclave, twin towns which have borne the brunt of the PLO artillery barrages from the Crusader castle of Beaufort, which totally dominates the region.

People, too, no longer appeared to be living in last year's limbo, 'between last night's Katyusha attack 'here' and tomorrow night's Israeli raid 'there'."

It was a simple chance of time that accounted for the almond blossom and the winter corn — our visit happened to take place later in the year.

But the more significant changes were wrought, not by time, but by Philip Habib, an American of Lebanese extraction whose mediation efforts on behalf of President Reagan last summer resulted in a cease-fire between Israel and the PLO, which has brought a measure of peace and quiet at least to this tiny corner of his ancestral homeland.

Since the cease-fire, which went into effect at the end of last July, following an especially violent confrontation between Israel and the PLO over the heads of the 90,000 inhabitants of Major Haddad's bailiwick, there have been "only" 37 acts of PLO violence in the enclave.

While Major Haddad has complained bitterly about these repeated violations of the cease-fire by the PLO, the fact remains that the incidence of violence in the area under his control is now incomparably less than it was prior to the truce, when PLO rocket and artillery barrages alternated with Israeli counter-attacks almost every other day.

And the respite this has afforded has, without a doubt, been to the benefit of the enclave's mostly Shi'a



(David Rubinger)

Moslem and Maronite Christian inhabitants.

MAJOR HADDAD's enclave — it is a mistake to call it "Christian," as its 35,000 Maronites are well outnumbered by its 55,000 Shi'as — came into being in the wake of the 1975-76 Lebanese Civil War.

It evolved out of three tiny, separate enclaves which were exclusively Christian — one in the east, based on the Maronite villages of Marjayoun and Kleia; one in the central sector, based on the villages of R'maish and Ein Ebel; and one on the west, based on 'Ain al-Sha'ab.

These three enclaves came into being when officers and soldiers from the shattered Lebanese Army returned to their home villages after the civil war and organized themselves into local militias, primarily to protect the lives and property of their families and fellow villagers amid the chaos of post-civil war Lebanon.

There was at first no contact whatever between the enclaves, but this was soon established through the stations of the Good Fence, which Israel set up in the summer of

1976 to provide medical and other humanitarian services to the villagers of war-shattered South Lebanon.

Then came Israel's Litani Operation against the PLO bases in South Lebanon, in March 1978. And by the time Israel left the area some three months later, the Christian militias had linked up under the leadership of Haddad and extended their control over a contiguous strip of territory, some 5-8 km. wide, extending along the length of Lebanon's 120km. southern border with Israel.

The territory under Haddad's control, totalling some 600-960 sq.m., now comprised not only Christians, grouped in eight villages, but also some 55,000 Shi'as living in 16 villages and one Druse village of 500 inhabitants.

In April 1979, Haddad declared the area under his control an independent state, "Free Lebanon" — a step taken to counter moves by the Syrian-dominated central government in Beirut to reassert its control over the south.

TO CALL Major Haddad's South Lebanon, which comprises no more than 9 per cent of the total area of Lebanon, an "independent state" is clearly a misnomer, an overstatement bordering on the absurd. The area has none of the recognized political institutions of

independent statehood, with the running of its day-to-day affairs left almost exclusively to Haddad and his militiamen.

Even as a "benevolent dictatorship," South Lebanon comes close to being a farce, symbolized, perhaps, in Haddad's ramshackle little lock-up — a squalid structure of three or four barred cells surrounded by barbed-wire concertinas and guarded, apparently, by a single wheezing old militiaman. It is here, we were told, that the major incarcerates those who incur his displeasure.

"Free Lebanon" does boast own radio and TV stations, courtesy of the High Adventure Ministries of Van Nuys, California, the evangelical organization which has "adopted" the people of South Lebanon.

The Voice of Hope radio station broadcasts its mixture of music, news and evangelism from two well-equipped little studios — but here again the element of farce creeps in when one discovers that the station doesn't even have a telephone, let alone telex links with the outside world.

Essential services are provided either by the central administration in Beirut, which continues to supply the enclave's electricity and run its schools, or by Israel, which has taken an important role in providing services such as health, through clinics at the Good Fence crossing points, water and roads.

Some services quite simply don't exist — car and driver licensing, for example. Cars, if they bear licence plates at all, display plates from various Arab countries (including Lebanon), while we were nearly driven off the road by a battered Mercedes whose juvenile driver could barely see over the steering wheel.

Trade appears to be similarly eclectic, with village shops sporting a mixture of Scotch whisky, Finnish cheese, British detergents, Lebanese arab and sweetmeats — and Israeli felafla mix. Taxation appears to be non-existent, which makes Japanese watches, tape recorders and calculators tempting purchases for anyone prepared to defy the law and smuggle them into Israel. Shekels, along with Lebanese pounds, are coin of the realm.

WHILE IT IS all too easy to poke fun at Haddad's farcical little "state," the major does have an admirable, if Quixotic, long-term political goal.

"Free Lebanon," Haddad believes, is not intended to be an end in itself, but simply represents that part of Lebanon that has been "liberated" from the foreign control of Syria and its Palestinian allies. When these foreign elements are finally ousted, with the central government in Beirut able to function independently and assume responsibility for the entire country, the south will automatically be reabsorbed into a larger "Free Lebanon" encompassing the whole of its sovereign territory.

Meanwhile, Haddad has attempted, with some measure of success, to restore a measure of order and security to the area under his control, and to make a serious attempt to resolve the Moslem-Christian split that lies at the core of all Lebanon's troubles.



At left, a boy comforts his baby sister; Major Sa'ad Haddad; a house-proud man sweeps the porch of his home.



(Hersh Goodman, Isaiah Karlinisky, Camera Press)

Over the past two years or so, Haddad has made a deliberate effort to break down the strict Shi'a-Maronite divide in South Lebanon and to weld the two communities into something approaching a distinct national entity — perhaps as a prototype for a non-sectarian Lebanon of the future.

He has done this primarily by seeking to dilute the regional-Christian nature of the original militias from which his present force evolved, stationing personnel from one area elsewhere in the enclave and, most recently, by recruiting increasing numbers of Shi'as. His success so far has been only partial, and the character of his force is still predominantly Christian, its leadership almost exclusively so — although we were told that there are now some cases of Maronites serving under Shi'a commanders.

Whether Haddad's model in the limited context of South Lebanon, now denuded of its Sunni inhabitants, is, in fact, applicable to Lebanon as a whole, with its bewildering patchwork of vested sectarian interests, each backed by an outside patron and bolstered by private militias, is open to serious question.

EVERYWHERE apparent in South Lebanon is the fact that Israel has been actively involved in its affairs since the breakdown of central authority there during the civil war.

At first, this involvement appears to have been primarily humanitarian, with the Good Fence

crossings providing badly needed medical aid and even food supplies to the villagers living close to the border. Even today, this remains a major function of the Good Fence, and at each crossing point there is a fully-equipped clinic, manned round the clock by a doctor and team of nurses.

Since then, Israel has considerably extended this aid to providing water from its own national network — we were shown a new pipeline and reservoir under construction in the central sector — and to improving the enclave's roads.

From the start, however, Israel has also shown an obvious interest in the evolving local militias, particularly after these were welded into a united force under Haddad after the 1978 Litani operation.

What has evolved, especially since Israel withdrew from the area after the Litani operation, is now a form of strategic "alliance" — with Israel insisting, despite persistent foreign reports to the contrary, that Haddad and his force are entirely independent, free partners in an alliance based on perceived common interest.

That common interest, clearly, is to present a common front to the massive armed PLO presence north of the Litani River, separated from the enclave by a belt of territory held by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), which both Israel and Haddad claim is largely ineffective as a buffer.

Israel, for its part, has no desire to see a vacuum develop along its

northern border, which would be filled either by the Lebanese Army or by Unifil, neither of which would be anything like as effective as Haddad's force in providing a cordon sanitaire between its northern settlements and the PLO.

WHATEVER Haddad's ultimate political goal, or Israel's immediate strategic interests, South Lebanon is today perhaps the most peaceful area in the whole of Lebanon — particularly since last July's cease-fire.

Thirty-seven incidents of violence in less than 10 months is not exactly idyllic, but it is the closest to peace the inhabitants of this war-ravaged region have known for the better part of a decade.

Life gives every appearance of normalcy, even affluence — an impression gained from the several large, ornate villas going up outside the large Shi'a village of Bint J'ball, the well-stocked shops — and even the sight of youngsters shooting pool and playing pinball in the amusement arcade off Marjayoun's main square.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony to the relative quiet in South Lebanon today, compared with elsewhere in the country, was provided by the young mechanic bent over a car in Marjayoun. He was, he told us, a member of Bashir Jemayel's Kata'ib (Phalange) forces, in the village for a stint of "rest and recreation" before returning to Beirut for another tour of duty at the barricades.

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which will take place on Wednesday, June 2, 1982 at 8.30 p.m. in the Central Square Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

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A civil defence (Haga) exercise will be held in the Zichron Yaacov area tomorrow, Wednesday, June 2, 1982. In the course of the exercise, there will be simulated sounds of firing as well as lengthy all clear siren calls. In case of an actual alert, rising and descending siren calls will be sounded.

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Ansel Adams' artistry

A selection of 46 black-and-white photographs by Ansel Adams is currently touring Israel. The 80-year-old Adams, one of the giants of American photography, is best known for his photographs of landscapes, and his battle to preserve them. The photographs will be on show at the Tel Aviv Museum, and at the U.S. Cultural Centres in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Shown here are (at left) Redwoods, Bull Greek Flat, Northern California, circa 1960, and Dunes, Oceano, California, photographed in 1963.



Lively polish

MUSIC

SCOTTISH EARLY MUSIC CONSORT
Warwick Edwards, director; Fiona Milne, mezzo-soprano; Paul Hindmarsh, tenor; Jennifer Hill, Daphne Godson, Marjorie Rycroft, Warwick Edwards, instruments (Days of Music, Sheffield, May 26). Music of the Renaissance; songs and instrumental music by Italian composers; Joplin's Dixie, Isaac and Compère; dances.

RECORDERS, crumhorns, dulcimers, violas appeared in different sizes. There was a rebec, a kind of Renaissance fiddle; a sackbut, a relative of the trombone, and some percussion, all modelled after Renaissance originals. They gave this programme its special character. Though based on musicological research and manifestly on a wide knowledge of the era, the presentations were far from academic.

Humorous introductions created a relaxed atmosphere, and lively performances both instrumental and vocal, provided pleasant entertainment and musical surprises. Fiona Milne possesses a warm, mellow, rich mezzo, and Paul Hindmarsh's tenor reaches into higher register with ease. Both singers demonstrated clear and precise enunciation in whatever language they happen to sing. Each of the other artists perform on two, three or even more instruments with

professional perfection, and together, all convey a commitment to the "cause" and their love for this kind of music. Little is known of the music of the early Renaissance, and the few examples demonstrated a richness of musical invention, within limited rhythmic variety, whetting one's appetite for more.

The Scottish Early Music Consort, appearing in Israel for the first time with the assistance of the British Council, is a sympathetic proponent, surely making converts to this kind of music through their lively and polished performances.

YOHANAN BOEHM

THE ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Raymond Leppard conducting with Jose-Luis Garcia, violinist (subscription concert No. 9 and Philharmonia No. 4, Meant Auditorium, Tel Aviv May 24 and 25). Purcell: Suite from "Abdullone"; Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 5 in A Major; David Matthews: Serenade; Handel: Royal Water Music, suite No. 1; Beethoven: Symphony No. 5 in B flat Major; Elgar: Serenade, Op. 20; Schubert: Symphony No. 5 in B flat Major.

THE ENGLISH Chamber Orchestra has an excellent reputation and its first visit here is remembered with great affection. This time, however, we regret to say, there was no challenge, no excitement, nothing stimulating. Why could the orchestra not have offered us something more adventurous? Most disappointing of all was the performance under the uninspiring leadership of Raymond Leppard. How could music become something so cold impersonal, matter-of-fact?

True, one should not ignore the many positive achievements and qualities of the orchestra: the perfect sound and balance, the homogeneity, the discipline which turns each member of the ensemble into an integrated part of the whole. But did Leppard give us something beyond all these properties? Be it Purcell or Schubert, Boccherini or Handel, it was the same restrained mezzo-forte, the same slow tempo,

the same lack of contrast and change.

Phrases refused to speak up and communicate with the listener, and no piece became an experience. Unfortunately, for the Philharmonia audience, cellist Robert Cohen suddenly fell ill, and the scheduled Haydn C Major concerto was replaced by Mozart's A Major violin concerto, played by Jose-Luis Garcia, whom I had already heard the previous evening. On both occasions, Garcia dragged the concerto mercilessly. Most of Mozart's inventiveness went unexploited, and the performance amounting to little more than unexciting convention.

Among all this boredom, there was one exception: David Matthews' *Serenade*, whose every moment could be enjoyed. It sounds pure, spring-like and beautiful. I found Matthews influenced by Messiaen's modality, Stravinsky's *ostinato* technique and by Steve Reich's repetitive patterns. But Matthews uses all these devices in a very special and personal way, producing interesting and pleasant music. Matthews also proves something else, that even in 1976 one could write a lyrical, beautiful and original melodic line.

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Egyptians tour kibbutz

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post-Mideast Affairs Reporter

"WELL, YOU HAVE to believe in it," was the conclusion of former Egyptian prime minister Mustapha Khalil following a brief run-through of the ABCs of kibbutz life at Kiryat Anavim yesterday.

Khalil, second to President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party, spent two hours yesterday afternoon touring the Jerusalem Corridor kibbutz along with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali and other members of the Egyptian delegation here as guests of the Labour Party.

The visit started with a no-frills lunch in the Kiryat Anavim dining hall, with the distinguished guests helping themselves to standard kibbutz fare at the self-service counter and carrying their trays back to an unstaffed table.

"Just like the kibbutzniks," one of the hosts suggested.

"Just like a cafeteria," Khalil replied.

Lunch over, Avidor and Zamir, with a helping word now and again from Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres and party secretary Haim Bar-Lev, briefly outlined for the visitors what kibbutz is all about.

Khalil, in particular, who is interested in Jewish and Israeli history, showed great interest and asked several pointed questions about the various aspects of kibbutz life — education, industry, and, of special interest to his banking background, its financial structure.

Other members of the delegation pressed their hosts on the question of remuneration, and like many outsiders, appeared to find the communal concept that lies at the core of the kibbutz difficult to grasp.

Ghali remained silent through much of the discussion, but when he did ask a question, it was a delicate one which left his host a little disconcerted — "Are there any Arabs living on kibbutz?"

"A few," one of his hosts mumbled, without elaboration.

BAR-LEV explained to the visitors that most kibbutzim and moshavim adhere to a Zionist ideology which insisted on the return of the Jews to self-realization through farming and manual labour and eschewed hired help. There are exceptions, but these are frowned upon.

The highlight of the brief tour that followed was undoubtedly the visit to one of the kibbutz children's

houses. Khalil and Ghali were each presented with a little bouquet by children who greeted them in carefully drilled Arabic. They were also given a folder of paintings by their six-year-old hosts, with each child coming forward to explain the nature of his picture.

This part of the tour ended, at Peres' behest, with a shy and somewhat reluctant rendition of the obligatory "Heveinu shalom aleichem."

Khalil retrieved the situation with an appropriate diplomatic smile. He pointed out the close similarities between the Hebrew greeting "Shalom aleichem" and its Arabic equivalent "Salam aleikum" and remarked: "So the differences between us are not so great, after all!"

The visit ended with a tour of the kibbutz's extensive dairy, but the cows appeared to charm the now tiring guests considerably less than the children had done earlier.

Kiryat Anavim is not Israel's most affluent-looking kibbutz. But this, ironically, was what most impressed Khalil, and he drew attention to the utilitarian nature of the kibbutz and its buildings, which he compared favourably with some of Egypt's showpiece agricultural projects.

Jerusalem, and that Mubarak was involved in and enthusiastic about the effort "from the first moment."

Navon disclosed details about peace initiatives by Israel by former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, whom Navon served as secretary. In 1956, the Israeli premier sent a special emissary to Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito, asking him to propose to Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser that he negotiate with Israel.

Later, Navon said, Ben-Gurion postponed his resignation in 1963 by a few months to obtain word from the editor of the London Times, with whom he had sent a similar message to Nasser. But the Egyptian leader had said he could not negotiate with Israel because he would be in danger of being assassinated.

operate on the New York-Tel Aviv route during the peak season only, and to draw passengers away merely by lowering fares. Subsequently the national carrier lost \$20m. in 1980 and another \$20m. last year, and had to close seven of its 15 U.S. offices.

Nevertheless the number of tourists dropped. Some 229,000 tourists came in 1977, but only 203,000 last year; this while the number of American tourists to Europe and Europeans to Israel has increased.

In appealing for special consideration, Israel said El Al's problems did not stem from poor organization, and that TWA lost money too.

But while this route accounted for 40 per cent of El Al's income, it reflected only a fraction of the American Airlines' revenue.

Anticipating suggestions that El Al must just work harder to increase the number of its passengers, the government said the national carrier's planes were 75 per cent full on a year-round basis, and that is high enough.

CONCERNED COMMUNITY

By JUDY SIEGEL/Jerusalem Post Reporter

"WE'D sit shiva," says Gerard Daniel, president of the (Reform) World Union for Progressive Judaism, when asked what he and his colleagues would do were the Law of Return amended to deny Israeli recognition of non-Orthodox conversions.

Daniel is a 66-year-old industrialist who spent 10 years in Israel before the founding of the state, after leaving his native Germany. He now lives in New Rochelle, New York. Such an amendment to the Law of Return, he asserts, would be "disastrous for the Jewish people."

"My wife Ruth and I have travelled extensively around the world, and we know that there are many tens if not hundreds of thousands of Jews who have intermarried, but who want to maintain their contact with their people." Many of their spouses he notes, have undergone Reform or Conservative conversion, and identify as Jews. "If they feel that their conversion doesn't hold in Israel, they will be very offended and alienated."

Daniel maintains that the effect

of a narrower interpretation of the Law of Return would be "devastating" not only in places like Argentina, Brazil and Europe, where there is high intermarriage, but also in better-organized Jewish communities in the U.S.

The Reform movement, which he heads, has not decided to threaten to reduce contributions to the United Jewish Appeal or the Keren Hayesod in the event of an amendment. But "we'll use our power in our negotiations with the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization. We'll remind them how much money we contribute, and that we get almost nothing for Reform projects from the agency and the WZO."

A native of Hamburg he clandestinely went to a liberal synagogue so his Orthodox family would not be upset. In 1937, he settled in Eretz Yisrael. He learned Hebrew and for years worked in a bank, and then decided to emigrate to the U.S., to rejoin his only family, a brother who survived the Holocaust.

There in New York, he quickly



Gerard Daniel (W. Braun)

identified with the Reform community, becoming active in his local congregation. He built up a business — Gerard Daniel and Company — that produces fine wire screens for anti-pollution equipment in industry, automobiles and the aerospace programme. The firm now has factories in Japan, Italy, Spain, West Germany and other countries.

A ZIONIST, Daniel has tried to establish a factory in an Israeli kibbutz, but "it's been five frustrating years. Because of the noise made by the wire-producing machines, the kibbutz we had been negotiating with suddenly backed off." But

Daniel and his wife are still trying. "We're not giving up," he says adamantly. He and his wife — parents of two and grandparents of four — are planning to live in Jerusalem about half of the year, and the rest in New York.

Asked to comment on the controversy over El Al's Sabbath operation, Daniel calls it an "internal Israeli matter," but adds immediately that he views Orthodox pressure on the government as "deplorable." As a businessman, he doubts whether the airline could survive without operating on Jewish holy days.

The Reform movement, like the Conservatives, are planning to increase their presence here. "We're building a multi-million-dollar youth hostel on King David Street in Jerusalem, next to the Hebrew Union College, for 200 guests at a time."

But money is short, and the Reform movement is pressuring the Jewish Agency for \$1m. to help cover the cost, since the facility will attract Diaspora youth to Jerusalem.

Daniel says that they also want to build a synagogue and community centre in Tel Aviv, charging that the Interior Ministry has, "for political reasons, been holding it up in the district planning committee even though we have all the permits."

The Reform kibbutz, Yehel, in the Arava, has proved so successful that Yehel Bet is scheduled to be dedicated in the summer of next year. "There is even talk of a third kibbutz," adds Mrs. Daniel.

and garden suburbs all over the place, plus of course special grants to new immigrants and lots of new roads, all the product of what our prime minister rightly refers to as "The Jewish Brain," which clearly flowers most fruitfully in its own homeland. Hooray!"

The very top prize goes to little Malka A. She's only six and we had to correct a few spelling errors, but little Malka has earned a trip around the world for her entire First Grade class, plus parents and grandparents for each kid.

Malka's entry: "Dollars. They come from America. I think I heard that we got two point two billion last year. I'm only a little girl, and so I get mixed up with *million* and *billion*. So I can't figure out yet how much that is for me. But it's nice."

What's our secret?

By HELGA DUDMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter

And now for the three super-top winners.

Yossi B. (full names on file with our skilled accounting office) wins a change of imported ceramic tile for his bathroom every year, forever.

Yossi wrote: "Our secret is based on a carefully planned balance between inflation and newly printed money in a framework of total linkage. As our prime minister has so often pointed out, we are smarter than anybody else. This accounts for our efficient grasp of the good life. Still, it's hard to figure out why these few, easy principles haven't

occurred to anybody anywhere else. Why are all the other countries such sillies?"

Nissim P. wins three dream-houses, fully equipped with Quality of Life — one for daily use, one for weekends and one for alternate Tuesdays. Nissim wrote: "Our secret lies in our painstakingly evolved liberal free-enterprise system, combined with new sophisticated industries in out-of-the-way new communities producing things that Detroit couldn't possibly do, plus of course subsidies and the establishment of new cities

Threat to U.S.-Israel air accord

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL HAS THREATENED to abrogate its air agreement with the U.S. unless Washington agrees to amend it. The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday.

The threat, made in talks in Washington last week, is designed to pressure the Americans to restrict competition on the U.S.-Israel route by setting minimum fares and limiting the number of companies plying it.

So far the Americans have not accepted any of the Israeli demands, apparently wary of similar demands by other governments which have second thoughts about the subscription to its open-air policy. Another round of talks is scheduled this summer. A well-placed Israeli source told The Post yesterday, "the matter is so urgent that we won't be able to wait beyond the next round."

An abrogation of the agreement does not mean that all flights would stop immediately. The agreement will remain valid for one extra year which leaves ample time to negotiate an alternative.

The problem discussed in Washington between a team headed by Transport Ministry Director-General Uzi Landau and an American team headed by Richard Bogosian, the chief of the aviation negotiations division in the State Department, centred on a protocol the two countries signed in July, 1978.

This protocol gave El Al permission to fly to four American cities in addition to New York. In return, Israel had agreed that any American carrier designated by the White House may land here, fares will not be controlled and restrictions may be imposed only with the consent of both governments.

THIS WAS ONE of the first agreements signed in accordance with liberal U.S. air policy, designed to encourage competition. However, El Al failed to maintain a profitable scheduled service beyond New York and reckoned its Boeing 747 was too big for the extra domestic runs.

Because of the free competition, charter companies were able to

operate on the New York-Tel Aviv route during the peak season only, and to draw passengers away merely by lowering fares. Subsequently the national carrier lost \$20m. in 1980 and another \$20m. last year, and had to close seven of its 15 U.S. offices.

Nevertheless the number of tourists dropped. Some 229,000 tourists came in 1977, but only 203,000 last year; this while the number of American tourists to Europe and Europeans to Israel has increased.

In appealing for special consideration, Israel said El Al's problems did not stem from poor organization, and that TWA lost money too.

But while this route accounted for 40 per cent of El Al's income, it reflected only a fraction of the American Airlines' revenue.

Anticipating suggestions that El Al must just work harder to increase the number of its passengers, the government said the national carrier's planes were 75 per cent full on a year-round basis, and that is high enough.

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Ministry of Defence/Property Department Tender 52A — Sale of Real Estate in Beersheba 40 SINGLE STOREY DWELLINGS

The Ministry of Defence (hereunder "the Ministry") invites bids for the purchase of a group of 40 detached houses, situated in a section of Shechuna Yod-Alef, Beersheba. Each house has an area of 140 sq.m., and is on a plot of approx. 600 sq.m. gross. The houses have air conditioning, furniture and American household equipment. Bids may be submitted for a unit of 40 houses, or for individual houses. An explanation sheet giving the conditions applying to the tender is available at our office at 30p Rehov Kaplan, Kirya, Tel Aviv, or may be obtained during the site tours, which will be held as follows:

June 8, 9 a.m.-12 noon
June 10, 9 a.m.-12 noon

Bids, accompanied by the explanation sheet with the conditions, the sheet being signed by the bidder, should be submitted to the above office in a sealed envelope, marked with the tender number, and the house(s) to which the bid refers, not later than 12 noon on June 20, 1982. Bids should be accompanied by a banker's cheque for 5% of the bid total, made out to the Ministry of Defence. This sum will serve as a deposit or security for the purchase of the property by the submitter of an accepted bid. This 5% will be retained by the Ministry as a payment towards the purchase of the property by the successful bidder.

If a successful bidder does not purchase the property, the Ministry will be entitled to retain this sum of 5%, as fixed, agreed damages. A bid that is not placed in the tenders box by the above time will not be considered. A bid below the minimum price given in the explanation sheet will not be considered. No undertaking is given to accept the highest any bid. The Ministry retains the right to sell the houses as a unit, or separately, as indicated in, and under the conditions given in the explanation sheet.

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Sivan 10, 5742 • Sha'aban 9, 1402

Speaking out of turn

SHOOTING OFF his mouth in public has become such a regular practice with Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan that it tends no longer even to elicit protest. But in his latest performance, at the religious comprehensive school in Tiberias on Sunday, the once taciturn "Rafu" outdid even himself.

Plainly the chief of staff has a great many things on his mind that do not quite belong to the proper running of the armed forces but about which he must, so he feels, unburden himself. This would have been unexceptionable, if the address were well chosen: the defence minister, the cabinet, even the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. But Rav-Aluf Eitan must be uncomfortable in the confinement of more-or-less select circles.

He seeks the wider audience of the entire nation, which he easily reaches via the public platform, the newspaper interview or the microphone.

Thus the entire nation now knows its "first soldier" believes that the Gulf war is "good for the Jews," especially if it helps blow the Iraqis to smithereens; that the only way to solve the terrorist problem arising out of Lebanon is to blow the terrorists, too, to smithereens; that the Palestinians on both sides of the Green Line are one nation united in its hostility to Israel; that the civilian authority would probably decide to order the elimination of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon, just as it ordered the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor; that to oppose Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and the Golan is the same as to oppose Jewish settlement in areas beyond the 1947 Partition Plan lines.

All this, from the mouth of the chief of staff of the armed forces in a country which supposedly observes a division between the civilian and the military spheres — and in which it is the civilian authority that is supposed to call the shots, no matter what their source.

Granted, the line of division is at times somewhat confused. But it does exist. Any clear-eyed soldier can see it. The fact is, all chiefs of staff before Rav-Aluf Eitan saw — and respected — it, however great their own itch for speaking out on matters of state might have been. What makes Rafu so different?

The answer must be sought not in Rafu himself but in the prime minister, who has consistently served as the chief of staff's protector and defender. To Mr. Begin, Rafu is not merely a golden-tongued orator — a veritable Demosthenes, no less — but the best spokesman for government policy. That the policy of which the chief of staff speaks is, strictly speaking, a matter for the civilian authority does not seem to trouble Mr. Begin.

The only recent occasion on which the premier called Rav-Aluf Eitan to order was when he appeared to speak against official guidelines on the withdrawal from Yamit. For the rest, Mr. Begin has been content to allow Rafu complete freedom to preach the cause of Greater Eretz Yisrael, and to blast its opponents.

Next week, at the Labour Alignment's behest, the chief of staff will be told in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that such spokesmanship is not a proper occupation for him. But so long as his civilian superiors are willing to share civilian power with Rav-Aluf Eitan, no amount of knuckle-rapping in a parliamentary committee will make any difference.

TINDEMANS ON AUTONOMY

(Continued from Page 1)

reference to the EEC Venice Declaration of June 1980 when he said that "important elements have changed" in the Middle East situation during the past two years, possibly implying that he now regarded the 1980 EEC statement of policy as outdated.

Tindemans said that he now felt "ready to draft a report" about the Middle East, assessing the situation and suggesting possible ways the European Community could help promote the peace process. Tindemans' visit to Israel followed recent visits to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt and visits last year to Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon.

The earlier talk between Tindemans and Shamir had begun with Shamir responding to Tindemans' remark on Sunday night about Belgium's continued adherence to the terms of the 1949 UN resolution, which viewed Jerusalem as an international zone. Shamir forcefully repeated Israel's traditional stand that Jerusalem has been the capital of the Jewish people for 3,000 years and remains the "unified, eternal capital of Israel."

During the subsequent press conference, Tindemans said that Belgium and the rest of the EEC countries still regarded the 1949 UN resolution as the only "legal, political UN decision" regarding the status of Jerusalem, and said that it had not since been superseded. He declined, however, to assert that he personally supported the internationalization of Jerusalem.

During his talk with Begin earlier yesterday, Tindemans raised the idea out of hand, saying that Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij on Sunday, that an international or UN trusteeship be installed in the administered areas during the transitional period before their ultimate fate is settled.

Begin, according to the premier's spokesman Uri Porat, rejected the idea out of hand, saying that Israel could not allow its security to be safeguarded by an international force installed in the territories. Withdrawing the IDF from the areas and installing an international force, added Begin, would be contrary to the Camp David accords.

At yesterday's talks, Shamir and Tindemans also discussed bilateral problems, and agreed to re-establish the Israel-Belgium mixed economic commission. The commission, which will look into possible joint economic and development projects, will hold its first meeting either in Brussels or in Jerusalem early in the fall.

Tindemans promised Shamir that Belgium would help Israel overcome economic problems stemming from the impending addition to the EEC of two new members, Spain and Portugal, which could compete with Israel's agricultural exports.

The aliya vacuum

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

IN ONE of the shortest Knesset speeches on record, Rabbi Menachem Hacohen recently recounted an incident that occurred during his visit last December to the Soviet Union, where he visited the home of Prisoner-of-Zion Prof. Alexander Lerner.

One of the young men present played, for him and his Alignment colleague, Ora Namir, a tape-recording of a Kol Yisrael news report of a Knesset debate on aliya, which noted that only one minister and less than a dozen members had been present.

"Are you really concerned about aliya?" the young man had asked. "We lowered our eyes in shame," Hacohen said. "And now too (for he was speaking in another aliya debate, and the attendance was no better) we are ashamed."

He concluded his 90-second speech: "If there are no olim, maybe it's because we don't want them!"

Officially, the subject before the House was the budget of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, but since olim in 1981 numbered only 12,949 — the lowest figure in 29 years, it is understandable that some speakers had more to say about how to get them here than about how to keep them here.

Hanan Porat (Tehiya) had a story of his own. In New York a few years ago, he met Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who was there for a pre-Camp David meeting with President Carter.

"This is your second visit to the U.S.," Porat told him. "Why don't you exploit your position as prime minister and the weight of your own personality to urge American Jews to come home?"

Begin's reply: "They won't come, they are sitting on the flesh-pots, Eretz Yisrael doesn't speak to them." And then he added, rather patronizingly, Porat thought: "But when we bring peace to Israel and there is tranquility in the land, then I believe that the gates will be

opened, and then I shall call for aliya."

Previous speakers had already faulted Begin, or the government, directly or indirectly, for not giving aliya higher priority.

Uzi Baram (Alignment), chairman of the Aliya and Absorption Committee, said he would like once to see the prime minister, cabinet members, perhaps some MKs, and maybe even the president, go abroad on an official mission — not for the UJA or Israel Bonds, not to talk to foreign ministers or to the Presidents' Conference, but simply to go from one Jewish community to another to promote aliya.

He was under no illusions that such a campaign would unleash an aliya stampede, Baram said, but it would generate a certain flow of olim, because the communities addressed would then understand how vital aliya is for Israel.

Meir Shitrit (Likud-Herut) thought the time had come to put an end to "the entire festival" of the Jewish Agency, and the Jewish Congresses, and appeals, and the president's delegation, and the prime minister's delegation. It was time to stop saving the consciences of Jews who thought that they discharged their Zionist duties by giving or raising money for Israel. If they failed to make aliya, at least let them feel guilty.

The State of Israel, Shitrit said, should tell Diaspora Jews: "We don't want your money, we want you. We offer you something you'll never get in the Diaspora — the assurance that your children will remain Jews, that they will not assimilate, that they will not enter a mixed marriage."

Dov Zakai (Alignment-Mapam) agreed. Too many Israelis were now espousing the "fatal doctrine" that the two centres (Israel and the U.S.)

were equally important. Were we fighting this? Had the prime minister — who so loved to declaim on Greater Zionism — "and daily grades me" unsatisfactory" in patriotism — made a determined effort for aliya? Shitrit is right, but he didn't send his message to the right address. Me he has already convinced.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC statistics are alarming: a negative migration of 9,000 in 1980 (21,000 olim and 30,000 yordim), and of 4,000 in 1981 (12,000 olim and 16,000 yordim). Baram cited the familiar figures showing the birth-rate among the Israeli Arabs to be twice as high as that of the Jews, and among Judea/Samaria Arabs three times as high. In order to maintain the present demographic balance even within the Green Line — "and we do speak of a Jewish state" — we need a net aliya of 60,000 a year, Baram said.

Soviet Jewry is melting away, he noted. Not so long ago we spoke of three million Soviet Jews. Between 300,000 and 350,000 emigrated, which should have left at least 2.6 million. But the latest Soviet census figures (just received, Baram said) give a figure of 1.7-1.8 million, with only one child in the average urban family. Even without emigration, the forecast is that by the end of the century, the number will contract to one million.

"If to this we add the 50 per cent rate of assimilation of Jews in the West," said Baram, "the Jewish people is in a state of decline."

If the government is aware of the gravity of the situation, it is doing precious little about it. Strictly speaking, it is the World Zionist Organization that deals with aliya, and not the government. But Absorption Minister Aharon Uzan apparently felt that he could not ignore the subject, and he made some brief references to aliya.

"The Israel government," he said, "must fight to a man against the

Dry Bones



dropping-out at Vienna...The cardinal goal of the state of Israel is to grapple with 'the Vienna Gate.' We must transmit to the Soviet Jews the unambiguous message: 'We need you, and you need us. Don't move from one galut to another!'

Then to the matter of encouraging aliya from the free world. This, Uzan said, was the responsibility of the government as a whole and of the public's elected representatives.

"Everyone of us who goes abroad must make room in his itinerary for meetings with groups of Jews with the object of encouraging them to make aliya. Let us not talk to Diaspora Jewry only about money. Nor must we neglect those Israelis who have been living abroad for many years. During every trip abroad, we must meet with them

and strengthen our connection and emotional obligation."

But how does Uzan propose to fight against the dropping-out at Vienna or to grapple with the Vienna Gate? Does he have some plan that hasn't been tried yet? If so, has he proposed it to the government?

Similar questions arise about the minister's remarks on aliya from the free world. But, above all, there is a fundamental confusion here. Uzan seems to be addressing, from the Knesset rostrum, not the Knesset but his fellow ministers. If he had informed the Knesset that the cabinet had rejected proposals of the ministry, that would be something else again. As it is, his words are meaningless.

The writer is the Knesset Reporter of The Jerusalem Post.

Judaism and the left

By ROBERT MARKOVIC

of Israel, visit the sick of the non-Jew with the sick of Israel, and give honourable burial to the dead of the non-Jew as to the dead of Israel, because of the ways of peace (61A)."

The Rambam even legislates this compassion into one of the 613 mitzvot. When presenting the case against collective punishment, shooting to break up demonstrations, police harassment and the like, one should refer to the tradition that has implanted a regard for the rights of strangers in our midst. One need not approach religion in stereotyped, socialist terms as "confining" or "evil"; for, in so doing, one only aids the Kahanes and Levingers who continue to preach Judaic distortion to a new generation of yeshiva students.

Jewish sources and history are far from silent on peace and its relative importance vis-à-vis Eretz Yisrael.

Chaim Potok in his book *Wanderings* correctly points out that during the reign of King Solomon, a portion of the Israelite coastline near Acre was ceded to Phoenicia.

This act took place without the public consternation one might expect in giving up a part of biblical Israel. The concept of the holiness of Eretz Yisrael pervades the Talmud, but to my knowledge there is not one passage which prevents a withdrawal from part of the biblical land to achieve peace. The pursuit of peace is regarded as one of the supreme national goals of the Jewish people.

Here are two of the many examples which illustrate this. "Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yohai said: Great is peace, for all other blessings are contained therein... Heyekiah said: Great is peace — concerning other commandments it is written, 'If you shall see...' (Ex. 23:5). 'If you encounter...' (Ex. 23:4). 'If you chance upon' (Deut. 22:6) in short, if the opportunity arises to perform the commandment, you must do it, but if the opportunity does not arise, there is no obligation. In the case of peace, it says 'seek peace and pursue it' (Psalm 34:15), (Lev. Rabbah 9:9).

Rashi, commenting on the verse, "And I shall grant peace in the land" (Lev. 26:6), cautions: Let one say, "As long as there is food and drink, it does not matter if there is

peace, therefore, it is written, 'after all the other blessings, and I shall grant peace in the land.' Thus teaching that peace equals all else, as in the prayers, 'who makes peace, who creates all.' (Rashi on Sifra to Leviticus 26:6).

The Israeli left must present its case to those who still hold the tradition dear. There must be a return to the sources to find implications for every aspect of our lives. To ignore our Jewish roots and to see the mitzvot as a system practised by "the other side" is a type of tunnel-vision, which only weakens the case. Members of the right-wing Orthodox community continue to alienate the Israeli public from Judaism through their strident opposition to peace and compromise; it is now the job of the left to wrest the tradition from their hands and carry it proudly. As Shavuot should teach us, we should realize that the Torah can be given anew in each generation only if we are willing to accept it.

The writer is a Peace Now activist and one of the founding members of Labour Zionist Renewal.

FORMER MK of the NRP—David Glass recently suggested that there is no need to go searching for a liberal, humanistic approach towards minorities. It is sufficient to look at Jewish sources and draw therefrom true pearls of such an approach.

The Israeli left including the peace movement, have failed to heed his advice and remain content with "secular" foundations for their beliefs, leaving Judaism in the hands of Gush Emunim. In ignoring the Jewish tradition, they have enforced a negative stereotype of themselves as being purely secular and of Judaism as purely reactionary; worse, the most convincing and eloquent justification for the claim that "peace is greater than Greater

Israel" is lost.

The Torah has much to say on the subject of Jewish-Palestinian relations. "When a stranger resides with you in your land, you shall not wrong him. The stranger who dwells with you shall be to you as one of your citizens; you shall love him as yourself; for you were strangers in the land of Egypt, I, Adonai am your God" (Lev. 19:33-34). Admittedly, it is difficult to speak of a normative Jewish outlook, but the Torah contains no less than 36 such injunctions regarding the treatment of the stranger.

Rabbinic literature is no less prolific on the subject of minority rights. The Mishnaic tractate Gittin teaches that, "we must support the poor of the non-Jews with the poor

READERS' LETTERS

CALL FOR ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At the end of another week of musical chairs in the Knesset, the voter, as usual, has been the real loser.

The unaccountability of MKs using ever-changing political marriages of convenience emphasises the urgent need for a new electoral system. Reform could prevent the disenfranchisement of the voter for short-term political gain.

We invite the leaders of the major parties to join us at one of our many petition stands placed in busy thoroughfares throughout the country to collect signatures for electoral reform, and hear for themselves the despondency, disgust and cynicism expressed by a bitter and disillusioned public.

ZELDA HARRIS
National Director
Committee of Concerned Citizens
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The Bank of Israel is about to publish bi-weekly lists of numbers of restricted accounts in accordance with paragraph 14(a) of the Law of Cheques Without Cover 1981. The first brochure to be published will be updated to June 15, 1982. An annual subscription to the brochure costs IS1440 (payable by cheque to the order of the Bank of Israel).

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